

PURE FOOD LAW WORK

Milk Shows Up Well, Articles of Food Below Par.

R. A. Duncan, Food Commissioner, had separate reports for August, September and October presented before the Board of Health at this week's meeting. In the three months he had examined 261 samples of milk, of which 14 were below standard. Of food samples he had examined 39 samples, finding 17 below standard. Miscellaneous analyses had been made to the number of 22.

The poor milk was derived from the following sources, namely: sent to office, 1; Tavares, 1; Correa, 2; Nobrega, 1; Union Dairy, 1; Saylor, 1; Pelekuu for Manoa ranch, 3; F. Correa, 2; sent to laboratory, 1; F. Correa, 1.

Various analyses are reported as follows:

One barrel of fish was condemned and destroyed as unfit for food.

Partial analysis of a sample of water was made for the Public Works Department.

A sample of water from Kaneohe, submitted by Dr. Pratt, was analyzed and found to be not contaminated.

Thirteen samples of vanilla extract were examined. The following were found not adulterated:

Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, Western Chemical Co., Chicago. Sample from M. J. Borges, Kalihi.

Extract Vanilla, Joseph Burnett Co., Boston. Sample from Yamane, Kalihi.

Tillman's Vanilla, Tillman and Bendel, San Francisco, Cal. Sample from J. Monteiro, Kalihi Bridge.

Pure Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, Benson, Smith & Co., Honolulu, W. T. Sample from Qual Kee, 743 West King street.

Extract of True Vanilla, Price Flavouring Extract Co., Honolulu, W. T. Sample from Fook Wo, 135 Vineyard street.

The following samples are adulterated as noted:

Empress Flavoring Extract of Vanilla. No manufacturer on label. Sample from J. C. Girlo, King and Kalihi road. Not an extract of vanilla beans.

Universal Extract of Vanilla, Alpha Chemical Co., Chicago. Sample from Goo Fong Kee, 593 King street West. The extract is colored with caramel.

Equity Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, H. Levi & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sample from Wo Chong, Keolu street. Not an extract of vanilla bean and colored with caramel.

Pure Concentrated Extract of Vanilla. (The word Vanillin is written on face of label in ink). Honolulu Drug Co. Sample from Shing Kee, 466 King street. Not an extract of vanilla beans. This extract is improperly labeled if it is to be sold as an imitation vanilla extract.

Pure Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, no manufacturer on label. Sample from Tom Young Kee, Vineyard and Emma. Not a true extract of vanilla beans. This brand is not on general sale, only one store handling it and stock low. It is being removed from this market.

Extra Pure Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, Dreyer, San Francisco. Sample from See Hop & Co., Palama. Extract is colored with caramel.

One sample wine submitted by private party was found to contain a large amount of finely ground pepper.

Two samples powdered opium were examined at the request of the police department.

In accordance with your instructions, a number of analyses of Nuuanu Valley water were made, the results of same being handed to you.

One sample water from the Island of Hawaii was examined and found to be polluted. I have handed you a special report on this water.

Twenty-five pounds ground mustard and one box of decomposed fish were condemned as unfit for food.

Nine samples of black pepper were examined with six pure brands as follows:

C. & E. Morton. Sample from Wong Sun Kee, Maunaloa block.

Sunnyside, T. H. Davies & Co., Honolulu. Sample from Charles Ah Foo, Maunaloa block, Queen street.

J. A. Folger & Co., San Francisco. Sample from Ah Leong, Queen street.

Tillman's Aromatic. Sample from Chung Lung Kee, stall 41 Oahu Market.

Golden Star, Tillman & Bendell, San Francisco. Sample from Chew San, Punchbowl and King streets.

Giant Brand, E. R. Durkee & Co., New York. Sample from Yee Hop & Co., Alakea and Beretania streets.

Adulterated black pepper is as follows:

Pure Pepper, S. H. Tyler & Son (no address on label). Sample from Yee Sang Chang, Maunaloa and King streets; contains a large amount of wheat flour.

Malabar Pepper, Novelty Spice Mills, San Francisco. Sample from Shing Kee, 466 King street; contains considerable wheat flour.

Banner Pepper, Banner Spice Mills (no address on label). Sample from Ferreira, Wilder avenue, near Fire Station; contains a large amount of wheat flour.

Five brands of white pepper were examined, three of which were pure:

Pioneer, J. A. Folger & Co., San Francisco, Calif. Sample from Choy Kee, Maunaloa block.

C. & E. Morton. Sample from Hip Chong, 40 West King street.

Golden Star, Tillman & Bendell, San Francisco.

Prominent Samples from Tai Chong, Wilder and Maunaloa streets.

Adulterated white pepper is as follows:

Crowded White Pepper, Long & Hanks. Sample from Chung Lung Kee, stall 41 Oahu Market; contains a large amount of wheat flour.

Favorite Brand White Pepper (no address on label). Sample from Wing Sang & Co., Hotel street, opposite Hotel; contains a very large amount of wheat product, probably wheat bran. This sample contains very little pepper.

The above examinations show that thirty-five per cent of the brands of pepper on this market are adulterated.

Two samples of Cayenne Pepper were examined and found to be pure as follows:

C. & E. Morton Brand. From Yee Hop & Co., Alakea and Beretania streets.

Golden Star, Tillman & Bendell, San Francisco. From J. T. Sousa, Kinohi street.

Three samples of mustard were examined and found to be pure as follows:

Colman's Mustard. From J. F. Souza, Kinohi street.

Golden Gate, J. A. Folger & Co., San Francisco. From Faria, Wilder avenue, Sunnyside, T. H. Davies & Co., Honolulu. Sample from Yamane, Kalihi.

One sample of coffee was found to contain chicory. The can containing this coffee was properly marked "mixture" as required by law, but the label was on the bottom of the can where it could not be seen.

Mixtures or compounds are required to be distinctly labeled and dealers complying with the law in the above manner are simply endeavoring to evade its provision.

One lot of twelve cases of canned fish was condemned and destroyed as unfit for food.

Three analyses of water were made for the Department of Public Works.

PRICE FOR DETECTIVES.

(Continued from page 1.)

named Ching Mun Gar, and \$5 on another occasion from the keeper of a Chinese gambling joint in Honolulu named Lung Wo.

This payment from Lung Wo is a separate instance, but the four payments alleged to have been made by Ching Mun Gar carry a story that will be read with some interest by the law-abiding citizens of this community.

Ching Mun Gar runs, or did run under the old regime, a protected che fa game at Alea. It is alleged that Ching Mun Gar paid to McDuffie the sum of \$5 on May 7, again on May 14, yet again on May 21, and finally again on May 28. Now, the seventh of May was on a Saturday, and so were the following dates on which payments were made.

Of course Ching Mun Gar was not in the business of gambling for his health, and neither could he be assumed to be making these alleged payments to a police official because of love and affection. In fact, a weekly payment would seem to imply, rather strongly, a weekly renewed agreement of protection.

But this is not all. Ah On, formerly the Chinese detective of the police department, was indicted at the same time as McDuffie, there being three charges against him. And the specific instances in the allegations against Ah On were that, on March 25, April 2 and April 9 he had received the sum of \$15 from the same Ching Mun Gar running the same che fa game at the same Alea.

In other words, just before McDuffie is alleged to have received his weekly stipend of \$5, Ah On had been receiving from the same source a weekly stipend of ten dollars more per week than McDuffie got. This leaves two inferences open in the matter, so far as the police department was concerned. Either the Chinese gambler found out that McDuffie was a cheaper man to do business with, and so proceeded to buy what he wanted where he could get it cheapest, or Ah On managed his little fiduciary plan in such slovenly fashion that somebody got wise and there was a demand for a "piece."

And then Ching Mun Gar had to come through with \$20 a week to be let alone, instead of \$15, as he is alleged to have been paying theretofore. The taxpayer is at liberty to draw his own inference in the matter.

However that may be, the indictment of McDuffie and Ah On, who were but subordinates, shows that the grand jury must have been pretty strongly convinced that there was a payment of money to the old police department for the privilege of running gambling games in contravention of the law—and with the grand jury satisfied of that it is a reasonable supposition that there will be some very interesting developments along the same lines in the near future.

Harry Mossman, who was also indicted by the grand jury for embezzlement and who was arrested at the same time as McDuffie and Ah On, spent the whole of Wednesday night in jail, but was released late yesterday afternoon on \$5000 bail with John Lucas as surety. Mossman was indicted on five counts charging him with embezzlement. He was greatly cast down yesterday and seemed to feel most keenly the position in which he had been placed. He did not go to bed at all on Wednesday night, spending the greater portion of the time walking the floor of his prison.

Mrs. Raymond and Miss Genevieve Domett, left for Oahu yesterday on the Claudine where they will spend a few weeks.

UNIVERSAL PEACE MADE THEME OF THANKSGIVING

Union Service in Central Union Church— Sermon By Dr. Kincaid—Songs of Praise and Patriotism.

Central Union church held a goodly congregation for the union Thanksgiving service at 11 a. m. There was a preponderance of the gentler sex, yet many representative men were present, in a large proportion of cases with their wives or families, as follows:

Judge Sanford B. Dole, Dr. J. T. McDonald, C. M. Cooke, W. O. Smith, P. C. Jones, C. H. Atherton, A. S. Cleghorn, Capt. W. A. Clark, W. L. Whitney, P. B. McStocker, Geo. P. Castle, W. W. Hall, Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop, Jonathan Shaw, Willard E. Brown, Rev. Dr. Bingham, Judge C. A. Galbraith, J. R. Galt, Senator C. H. Dickey, Wm. C. Roe, J. G. Spencer, Curtis P. Lauka, Prof. U. Thompson, H. F. Wichman, William McCandless, John A. McCandless, J. Mert Oat, D. A. Withington, S. K. Kamalopili, W. O. Atwater, W. J. Forbes, John M. Templeton, J. N. Taggart, Henry Hogan, W. A. Love, J. M. Webb, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Prof. Edgar Wood, Dr. N. B. Emerson, A. F. Cooke, T. R. Robinson, W. A. Bowen, Dr. C. T. Rodgers, Rev. O. H. Gullick.

To the right of Dr. Kincaid, pastor of Central Union church and preacher of the day, on the platform was seated Rev. J. W. Wadman, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, and to his left Governor Geo. R. Carter, Rev. Edward Bates Turner, presiding, Rev. J. L. Hopwood of Kamehameha chapel and Rev. P. M. Snodgrass of the Christian church mission.

The decorations of platform and choir loft were simpler than on former occasions, consisting of clusters of sugar cane tassels and leaves on either side of the desk, a few potted palms above and below, and several United States flags draped.

There was a full choir in the loft, with Mrs. A. F. Judd (Sr.) at the organ. An organ prelude was followed by the anthem, "Unto Thee, O God, do we give thanks" (Watson), sung by the choir.

Governor Carter, in clear and well accented tones, read President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation. This was followed by the singing of the Doxology, when there was a responsive reading of the 103rd Psalm, led by Mr. Hopwood. Keller's American hymn, "Angel of Peace, thou hast wandered too long," was then sung by choir and congregation.

Mr. Wadman offered the Thanksgiving prayer, beginning with an invocation from one of David's psalms of adoration. He offered thanks to God for the peace and safety of the nation, as well as the abundant harvest, praying that as prosperity was vouchsafed so might charity abound. For our Christian churches, schools, society and homes grateful homage was rendered. Thanks were especially offered up that in this age so much was being done to Christianize other lands, that so many young men and young women of culture were going into far lands with the gospel of peace, and for what had been done to Christianize all lands and to bring all peoples to sit at the feet of Jesus. Prayer was made to hasten the time when all men, without distinction of color or nationality, should "place the crown of kingship on that blessed brow." The time was beseeched when all wars should cease, and thanks were offered up for what had been done at Washington to promote the peace conference, and for the fact that the great European countries were leaving their disputes to peaceful arbitration. For real thanksgiving hearts, that they might rejoice in their Heavenly Father, and that persons and homes in sorrow might be divinely consoled, the leader in devotions fervently prayed.

Stanley Livingston, in rich bass, sang an offertory solo and, for the collection was taken up, Mr. Turner offered an appropriate prayer. Then choir and congregation with evident spirit sang the hymn, "Worship the King."

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

Rev. William Morris Kincaid, D. D., preached the Thanksgiving sermon, his topic being: "An Appeal to Force or Reason, Which?" He chose as his text Isaiah 2:2—"He shall judge between the nations and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, nor shall they learn war any more."

Was that not a wonderful prophecy? the preacher asked. The people to whom it was uttered were at the time surrounded by foes. It was an age saturated with barbarism. Yet they were given to see a vision of peace when swords should be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks. They had visions of those when the arts of peace should supplant the arts of war, when people should be welded away from their savage passions and led into the ways of peace. It was safe to say that no such vision of peace could have been seen by any other people. They had been taught the principle of the brotherhood of man and the sympathies of peace were born of the instincts of that brotherhood.

This people had been oppressed for many years by another race. They were waiting for the Deliverer who should break their chains. When he did come he was not a mighty man of valor, but was one who relied on the sword of the Spirit. Here, in his advent, was another prophecy of the time when men should beat their swords into plowshares.

Yet here at the end of two centuries we were still waiting for the fulfillment of the prophecy. In the year of our Lord 1904 we see two great nations at war. We have advocated reason, but men will not listen to reason. We have advocated arbitration, but the nations will not arbitrate. We have advocated the brotherhood of man, but when the real test comes we snarl and bite and growl and fight like the beasts whose children, according to Darwin, we are. Nor is this true simply of European, Asiatic and some other American nations. Here the preacher quoted from an address by Richard Olney to the Archbishop of Canterbury in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in which he urged upon the distinguished visitor, as one of the most important things, the influence of the two countries for peace. The Americans congratulated themselves that they were a peaceful people and that their prosperity had not been a product of war but of the arts of peace, but Mr. Olney said: "Whatsoever be the cost, whether rightly or wrongly, necessary or unnecessary, the war bacillus has got into the American blood." He told the Archbishop that the armaments of America were now rivaling those of Europe, and concluded with an expression of the hope that, from such sentiments as that war was a good thing, a useful national tonic, etc., every true friend of the American people would pray that they might be delivered.

Dr. Kincaid would hold up the peace spirit to his hearers and spoke in admiration of the great Peace Congress in Boston, which asked President Roosevelt to appeal to the great peace tribunal of The Hague to see if the present terrible conflict could not be stopped. One great reason for international disputes having the consequence of war was that war did not appeal to the personal responsibility of the citizen. Yet in every age war had been enormously expensive not only to the vanquished but to the victors. The wars of Europe from 1793 to 1815 cost \$6,250,000,000 and the loss of 1,900,000 men. The Crimean war of 1854-56 cost \$1,325,000,000 and a loss of 485,000 men. Our own war of the Rebellion cost the Union \$9,352,000,000 and a loss of men killed and died of disease, for both sides, of 493,349. The Franco-Prussian war cost \$1,580,000,000 and the loss of 290,000 men. The war of the Revolution caused a loss of \$135,000,000 and over 300,000 men were engaged in it at different times. According to authorities consulted, the war carried on by us in the Philippines has been one of the most costly in money and destructive of human life in which we have ever engaged except that of the Rebellion. Should not facts like these cause every thoughtful man to pause before he encourages war?

Next the preacher considered the cost of the war spirit today, showing Germany's standing army to be 5,650,000 men and 174,000 horses; that of France, 4,627,000 men and 172,000 horses; that of Russia, 5,259,000 men and 300,000 horses, and of Great Britain, 1,635,000 men and 41,000 horses. Europe had over 17,000,000 of men in arms. It was impossible to estimate the cost to the nations of having all those men withdrawn from the fields of proper industry to a condition of enforced idleness. Dr. Kincaid then enumerated the strength of the different large navies of the world, in cost of ships and number of men.

He asked them to remember such figures and then to consider that the army and navy took the flower of the people. The cost must be paid by the people because it comes from them sooner or later in the form of taxes. War besides occasioned debauchery. Your soldier is not a man of family. He is not developing the humanitarian side of human nature but the passions of mankind. War is essentially savage. Dr. Kincaid said he was not one of those who believed, with Count Tolstoy, that war was never right. Jesus Christ himself did not discountenance the use of force on occasions. He did not stop to reason with the money-changers profaning the temple, but drove them out with a scourge of small cords. The only good cause of war was to end some intolerable oppression, to right some outrageous wrong, when no other course was open. Then the sword became the sword of God. He could not believe that war was always wrong, for if he did he could not look on Bunker Hill without a blush of shame, nor speak of Gettysburg without blushing his lips. If we love peace we must live it at times as we do fight it.

If we love peace we must always remember that it is the fruit of righteousness. One war has turned back the tide of moral progress one hundred years. Every dollar spent in war is a dollar against the school, against the church, against the home. Certainly one of the plainest signs of the times is the growing realization that war is a burden on the people. We can subvert the cause of peace by making war more difficult to bring about.

about. War is no longer the play of brute force. A nation that consciously draws sword now brings upon itself the abhorrence of the civilized world. Peace being the fruit of righteousness, the prevention of war cannot be in righteous government and righteous rulers and righteous living. "Universal righteousness is the highest expression of law," the preacher quoted. The work of righteousness is peace and its effect security and the assurance of peace. Every American citizen should be made to feel that he has a vital interest in the moral character of every other individual, not only in the country where he lives but in every nation of earth.

Dr. Kincaid again referred to The Hague tribunal with hopeful anticipation, saying peace was the final issue of Christianity, it was the law of God. The seers of old saw the day of universal peace and rejoiced in it. The Utopian song of the angels, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to men," would yet be realized. A saying of John Bright was quoted, concluding, "War is not in keeping with the spirit of Him who, when he was reviled, reviled not again." War is not Christian and never can be, for when Christianity becomes universal war will have disappeared from the face of the earth.

Empires built upon force did not last long. Rome was a great empire, but Rome passed away. The empires that preceded Rome were all fighting empires but they passed away. In conclusion Dr. Kincaid spoke of the terrible war in the East with its frightful carnage, its desolating of homes, and asked his hearers, as they sang their hymn of thanksgiving—for all the widows and the orphans, for the wounded soldiers bereft of health and limbs, to pray "Good Lord hear us," and that all wars might cease "Good Lord give us."

CLOSING EXERCISES.

The choir sang the "Festival Hymn," by Dudley Buck—"O Peace, on thine upspringing pinion!" It then led the congregation in singing in the native language "Hawaii Pono!" followed by "America."

Mr. Turner pronounced the benediction and Mrs. Judd performed an organ postlude as the people dispersed.

BEAUTIFUL AUTOS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tonneau, decorated with such a profusion of malle and filia leis that the wheels and the body of the vehicle and even the occupants of the auto themselves were almost hidden by them.

Leis draped above the car formed a kind of golden arcade, and there were leis streaming out behind and falling almost to the ground as the vehicle moved.

No. 11 was a prettily decorated runabout occupied by Capt. Wright and wife and Mrs. Gunn.

And then came the pride of the parade, the prize winner by common consent, almost as soon as it came upon the ground, the prize winner certainly and finally in the view of the judges of the contest. It was a dream of old Japan in lace-like bamboo, and the drooping flowers of the wisteria. Tiny Japanese lanterns hung from the bamboo roof that was formed above the tonneau, light and airy Japanese decorations of sorts hung down and seemed to form a symphony that could almost be heard in its sweetness so harmonious was the whole effect, and dainty Japanese maidens, in their dress at least, smiled at the crowd from behind their fans and parasols within the tonneau, alluring many to follow them with their witchery, though the following were in a crowded and uncomfortable street car. This was the car of Capt. Robert Graham and the ladies with him in Japanese costume were Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Benson and Miss Giffard.

Dr. Hoffman's runabout, next in line, decorated with the flags of America and Germany, was disabled so early in the day that it had to be pushed into its place by good-natured spectators and that was a pity because it was very prettily designed. Mrs. Hoffman walked beside it to its place in the line, and after it had been shown it was explained that the machine had only been decorated at the last moment. Dr. Hoffman not knowing that the car would be able to leave the shop at all.

Next to this, with decorations of sugar-cane flowers and filia leis, was the runabout of Wm. Barclay and wife.

Mr. Menaugh occupied alone a runabout ornamented with flowers of the bougainvillea.

Pepper boughs and the yellow flowers of the acacia were the ornamentation of the runabout in which Dr. Waterhouse and child rode.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Shoening were in a runabout in the national colors and Denison Frazier closed the decorated autos with one in which straw and water lilies formed the groundwork of a very pretty color scheme.

The parade moved out King street and along the Waikiki road to the lodge at Kapiolani Park where the autos gathered under the banyan tree and were photographed. Here, also, the award of prize banners was made by ex-Governor Cleghorn. At the conclusion of this ceremony there was the swift run back into town, and afterwards the march through the streets along the announced line of procession. Later in the day many of the decorated cars carried gay crowds to witness the Thanksgiving game on Punahou field.

DO NOT BE INFLUENCED.

Never hesitate to say "No" to your dealer if he offers you a substitute for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has no equal on the market, for the prompt cures of cough, cold, croup and whooping cough and you make no mistake in buying this medicine. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

AFTER HALF A CENTURY

Land Patent Dormant Since 1850 Now Made Good.

The Hawaiian Islands, from an occasional incident that crops up, might fairly be considered the most easy-going country in the world. A development that has just taken place in a land matter seems to beat everything else of that kind which has ever happened.

A royal land patent fully confirmed fifty-four years ago was only the other day given its due force and effect. No rights were lost in the meantime by anybody, however, a fact which may or may not indicate that it is quite safe to go slow in Hawaii. Here follow the particulars.

The late Paul P. Kanoa, in his lifetime the Governor of Kaula, had a kula award issued to him in 1850 on 84.50 acres of land, consisting of the west portion of what is now called Pearl City Peninsula. There was a reservation to the Government of one-third interest on royal patent awards, which had to be commuted, and Kanoa's commutation was settled for in 1850, but it appears no grant was ever issued to him. The land therefore stood without any royal patent, being therefore subject to law of title, until November 22, 1904. John W. Thompson, the Bishop Museum sculptor of fish and reptiles, had applied to the Court of Land Registration for a certificate of title to a lot of land in the Kanoa award, which he had bought from the O. R. & L. Co. Judge Weaver refused title until the question of the original patent was cleared up, which was done on the day just mentioned. The number of the patent is 8163.

Confirmation of the Kanoa award's commutation was found by the official searcher in Privy Council records, book 2, page 419, where a resolution of that august body of the monarchy appears releasing the Government's third interest. It took all these years to get the boundaries of the land, whose name is "Patent," established. In April, 1873, Mr. Kanoa filed an application for a certificate of boundaries with L. McCully, Commissioner of Boundaries, but it seems without getting the document. There is a record of a visit paid to the land in 1874 by W. D. Alexander, former Surveyor General of the Hawaiian Islands and now the Territorial representative of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. At last the boundaries of Kanoa were surveyed by M. D. Monsarrat, commissioner, at the request of the O. R. & L. Co. when Mr. Thompson had stirred the matter up in quest of a Torrens land title.

FIRE FOUR SHOTS.

(Continued from page 1.)

ties of sailors, however French and however drunk.

For the trouble with Georges and Albert was that Albert got drunk too early in the evening, and Georges tried to shoot up a mounted officer in the course of a running fight that covered the principal streets of the city, and aroused a vast cloud of excitement from the center of town to Palama, while it lasted.

It came about in this wise: Albert, as has been said, got drunk too early in the evening, to wit at not later than seven of the clock. He was on horseback, and a sailor on horseback, even when horse and man are sober is not a sailor calculated to appear at the best possible advantage. Albert was in such sorry plight that he began to ride his horse along Merchant street at a pace calculated to endanger the life and limbs of any citizen whose business or pleasure might call him along that thoroughfare during the sailor's watch ashore.

Seeing the peril of the time, Mounted Officer John Leal cantered down to the corner of Fort and Merchant streets and placed that dear Alfred under arrest for fast and furious driving. He was proceeding to convey his prisoner to the station, leaving him still on the horse as an easier method of conveyance, when Georges, who was also slightly the worse for liquor, but a much better horseman than Alfred, conceived the idea of rescuing his friend. Suddenly drawing a revolver, he discharged it three times in rapid succession at Leal, shouting:

"I am a French cavalryman, and no policeman can arrest me!"

He turned his horse as he spoke and dashed along Merchant street toward Alakea. And Leal, after he had recovered from his first surprise, followed hard after him. The Frenchman was the better mounted, but the officer made a good race. Up Merchant to Alakea, along Alakea to Beretania, where the sailor turned and fired a couple more shots at his pursuer, down Beretania to Nuuanu, along Nuuanu to Hotel, and then cut Hotel through a congeries of small streets to Palama the chase dashed wildly, the policeman finally firing a couple of shots into the air until, at last, the hostile Georges found himself with a crowd at his heels and at Palama finally gave in and consented to go to jail.

Afterwards, when he was searched, it was found that he had thrown away or dropped his pistol, and he was very repentant when he found out that he had to be locked in a cell. The men are both sailors on the bark Kaula.